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*Attorneys for Defendant*  
CHECK POINT SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGIES,  
INC. and CHECK POINT SOFTWARE  
TECHNOLOGIES LTD.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

FINJAN, INC. a Delaware Corporation,

Plaintiff,

v.

CHECK POINT SOFTWARE  
TECHNOLOGIES INC., a Delaware  
Corporation, CHECK POINT SOFTWARE  
TECHNOLOGIES LTD., an Israeli Limited  
Company,

Defendants.

Case No. 3:18-cv-02621-WHO

**DEFENDANT CHECK POINT  
SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGIES LTD.'S  
ANSWER AND AFFIRMATIVE  
DEFENSES TO COMPLAINT**

Judge: Hon. William H. Orrick

**ANSWER TO COMPLAINT FOR PATENT INFRINGEMENT**

Defendant Check Point Software Technologies Ltd. (“Check Point Ltd.”) answers Plaintiff Finjan, Inc.’s (“Finjan”) Complaint for Patent Infringement as follows. Check Point Ltd. denies all allegations that it does not expressly admit. The numbered paragraphs in this Answer correspond to the numbered paragraphs of the Complaint. The headings used by Plaintiff in the Complaint are restated below for ease of reference, but no admissions are made thereby.

**THE PARTIES**

1. Check Point Ltd. admits that Finjan claims to be a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business at 2000 University Avenue, Suite 600, E. Palo Alto, California 94303. Check Point Ltd. lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief about the truth of any remaining allegations of paragraph 1.

2. Check Point Ltd. admits the allegations of paragraph 2.

3. Check Point Ltd. admits the allegations of paragraph 3.

**JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

4. Check Point Ltd. admits that Complaint alleges an action arising under the Patent Act, 35 U.S.C. §101 *et. seq.* Check Point Ltd. admits that this Court has subject matter jurisdiction over actions arising under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338(a). Check Point Ltd. denies any remaining allegations of paragraph 4.

5. Check Point Ltd. admits that, for purpose of this case, venue is proper. Check Point Ltd. admits that Check Point Software Technologies, Inc.’s headquarters is located in this district at the address listed in paragraph 5. Check Point Ltd. denies any remaining allegations of paragraph 5.

6. For purposes of this litigation, Check Point Ltd. does not challenge this Court’s exercise of personal jurisdiction. Check Point admits that Check Point Software Technologies, Inc. does business in this District, that its headquarters are located in the city of San Carlos, and that it lists job opportunities for its headquarters on its website. Check Point Ltd. denies that it or Check Point Software Technologies, Inc. has ever infringed or induced infringement in this District. Check Point Ltd. denies any remaining allegations of paragraph 6.

**INTRADISTRICT ASSIGNMENT**

7. Check Point Ltd. admits the allegations of paragraph 7.

**FINJAN'S INNOVATIONS**

8. Check Point Ltd. admits that Finjan has been awarded and continues to prosecute patents. Check Point Ltd. lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief about the truth of the remaining allegations of paragraph 8 and on that basis denies them.

9. Check Point Ltd. lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief about the truth of the allegations of paragraph 9 and on that basis denies them.

**FINJAN'S ASSERTED PATENTS**

10. Check Point Ltd. admits that the face of U.S. Patent No. 6,154,844 ("the '844 Patent") lists the issue date as November 28, 2000, the title as "SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR ATTACHING A DOWNLOADABLE SECURITY PROFILE TO A DOWNLOADABLE," and the inventors as Shlomo Touboul and Nachshon Gal. Check Point Ltd. admits that a purported copy of the '844 Patent is attached to the Complaint as Exhibit 2. Check Point Ltd. lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief about the truth of any remaining allegations of paragraph 10 and on that basis denies them.

11. Check Point Ltd. lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief about the truth of the allegations of paragraph 11 and on that basis denies them.

12. Check Point Ltd. admits that the '844 Patent involves computer network security. Check Point Ltd. denies that Finjan's characterization of the '844 Patent in this paragraph is otherwise accurate.

13. Check Point Ltd. admits that the face of U.S. Patent No. 6,965,968 ("the '968 Patent") lists the issue date as November 15, 2005, the title as "POLICY-BASED CACHING," and the inventor as Shlomo Touboul. Check Point Ltd. admits that a purported copy of the '968 Patent is attached to the Complaint as Exhibit 3. Check Point Ltd. lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief about the truth of any remaining allegations of paragraph 13 and on that basis denies them.

14. Check Point Ltd. lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief about the truth of the allegations of paragraph 14 and on that basis denies them.

15. Check Point Ltd. admits that the '968 Patent involves the use of policies. Check Point Ltd. otherwise denies that Finjan's characterization of the '968 Patent in this paragraph is accurate.

16. Check Point Ltd. admits that the face of U.S. Patent No. 7,418,731 ("the '731 Patent") lists the issue date as August 26, 2008, the title as "METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR CACHING AT SECURE GATEWAYS," and the inventor as Shlomo Touboul. Check Point Ltd. admits that a purported copy of the '731 Patent is attached to the Complaint as Exhibit 4. Check Point Ltd. lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief about the truth of any remaining allegations of paragraph 16 and on that basis denies them.

17. Check Point Ltd. lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief about the truth of the allegations of paragraph 17 and on that basis denies them.

18. Check Point Ltd. admits that the '731 Patent involves computer security. Check Point Ltd. otherwise denies that Finjan's characterization of the '731 Patent in this paragraph is accurate.

19. Check Point Ltd. admits that the face of U.S. Patent No. 7,647,633 ("the '633 Patent"), lists the issue date as January 12, 2010, the title as "MALICIOUS MOBILE CODE RUNTIME MONITORING SYSTEM AND METHODS," and the inventors as Yigal Mordechai Edery, Nimrod Itzhak Vered, David R. Kroll, and Shlomo Touboul. Check Point Ltd. admits that a purported copy of the '633 Patent is attached to the Complaint as Exhibit 5. Check Point Ltd. lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief about the truth of any remaining allegations of paragraph 19 and on that basis denies them.

20. Check Point Ltd. lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief about the truth of the allegations of paragraph 20 and on that basis denies them.

21. Check Point Ltd. admits that the '633 Patent involves computer networks. Check Point Ltd. otherwise denies that Finjan's characterization of the '633 Patent in this paragraph is accurate.

22. Check Point Ltd. admits that the face of U.S. Patent No. 8,079,086 (“the ’086 Patent”), lists the issue date as December 13, 2011, the title as “MALICIOUS MOBILE CODE RUNTIME MONITORING SYSTEM AND METHODS,” and the inventors as Yigal Mordechai Edery, Nimrod Itzhak Vered, David R Kroll, and Shlomo Touboul. Check Point Ltd. admits that a purported copy of the ’086 Patent is attached to the Complaint as Exhibit 6. Check Point Ltd. lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief about the truth of any remaining allegations of paragraph 22 and on that basis denies them.

23. Check Point Ltd. lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief about the truth of the allegations of paragraph 23 and on that basis denies them.

24. Check Point Ltd. admits that the ’086 Patent involves computer networks. Check Point Ltd. otherwise denies that Finjan’s characterization of the ’086 Patent in this paragraph is accurate.

25. Check Point Ltd. admits that the face of U.S. Patent No. 8,141,154 (“the ’154 Patent”), lists the issue date as March 20, 2012, the title as “SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR INSPECTING DYNAMICALLY GENERATED EXECUTABLE CODE,” and the inventors as David Gruzman and Yuval Ben-Itzhak. Check Point Ltd. admits that a purported copy of the ’154 Patent is attached to the Complaint as Exhibit 7. Check Point Ltd. lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief about the truth of any remaining allegations of paragraph 25 and on that basis denies them.

26. On information and belief, Check Point Ltd. denies that all rights, title, and interest in the ’154 Patent have been assigned to Finjan. Check Point Ltd. lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief about the truth of the remaining allegations of paragraph 26.

27. Check Point Ltd. admits that the ’154 Patent claims the use of first and second functions. Check Point Ltd. otherwise denies that Finjan’s characterization of the ’154 Patent in this paragraph is accurate.

28. Check Point Ltd. admits that the face of U.S. Patent No. 8,677,494 (“the ’494 Patent”), lists the issue date as March 18, 2014, the title as “MALICIOUS MOBILE CODE

1 RUNTIME MONITORING SYSTEM AND METHODS,” and the inventors as Yigal Mordechai  
 2 Edery, Nimrod Itzhak Vered, David R. Kroll, and Shlomo Touboul. Check Point Ltd. admits that  
 3 a purported copy of the ’494 Patent is attached to the Complaint as Exhibit 8. Check Point Ltd.  
 4 lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief about the truth of any remaining  
 5 allegations of paragraph 28 and on that basis denies them.

6 29. Check Point Ltd. lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief about  
 7 the truth of the allegations of paragraph 29 and on that basis denies them.

8 30. Check Point Ltd. admits that the ’494 Patent involves security profiles. Check  
 9 Point Ltd. otherwise denies that Finjan’s characterization of the ’494 Patent in this paragraph is  
 10 accurate.

11 31. This paragraph contains no legal or factual allegations to which a response is  
 12 required.

13 **FINJAN’S NOTICE OF INFRINGEMENT TO DEFENDANT**

14 32. Check Point Ltd. admits that Exhibit 9 purports to be a copy of a January 28, 1997  
 15 press release issued by Finjan Software Ltd. and Check Point Ltd. Check Point admits that  
 16 Exhibit 10 purports to be a copy of a Check Point Ltd. “1999 Annual Report” and that Exhibit 10  
 17 lists “Finjan” as a “Framework Partner.” Check Point Ltd. lacks knowledge or information  
 18 sufficient to form a belief about the truth of the remaining allegations of paragraph 32 and on that  
 19 basis denies them.

20 33. Check Point Ltd. admits that Finjan reached out to explore patent licensing  
 21 opportunities in 2014. Check Point Ltd. denies that Gil Schwed is the Chief Executive Officer of  
 22 Check Point Software Technologies, Inc. Check Point Ltd. lacks knowledge or information  
 23 sufficient to form a belief about the truth of the remaining allegations of paragraph 33 and on that  
 24 basis denies them.

25 34. Check Point Ltd. lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief about  
 26 the truth of the allegations of paragraph 34 and on that basis denies them.

**CHECK POINT'S PRODUCTS AND TECHNOLOGIES**

35. Check Point Ltd. admits that Check Point Software Technologies, Inc. makes, uses, sells, offers for sale, and/or imports products and services which are marketed with terms including: Next Generation Firewall, Security Gateway, Blade, CloudGuard, Endpoint Protection, Advent Threat Prevention, Mobile Security, ZoneAlarm, Threat Intelligence, Security Management, Policy Management, ThreatCloud Managed Security Service, Smart-1 Appliances, SandBlast, and GAIa but denies that the foregoing are the names of specific products and services. Check Point Ltd. denies any remaining allegations of Paragraph 35.

**CHECK POINT'S NEXT GENERATION FIREWALL AND SECURITY GATEWAY PRODUCTS**

36. Check Point Ltd. admits that Finjan purports to paraphrase Check Point marketing documentation. Check Point Ltd. denies any remaining allegations of paragraph 36.

37. Check Point Ltd. admits that Finjan purports to paraphrase Check Point marketing documentation. Check Point Ltd. denies any remaining allegations of paragraph 37.

38. Check Point Ltd. admits that Finjan purports to paraphrase Check Point marketing documentation. Check Point Ltd. denies any remaining allegations of paragraph 38.

39. Check Point Ltd. admits that Finjan purports to paraphrase Check Point marketing documentation. Check Point Ltd. denies any remaining allegations of paragraph 39.

**CHECK POINT'S CLOUDGUARD PRODUCTS**

40. Check Point Ltd. admits that Finjan purports to paraphrase Check Point marketing documentation. Check Point Ltd. denies any remaining allegations of paragraph 40.

41. Check Point Ltd. admits that Finjan purports to paraphrase Check Point marketing documentation. Check Point Ltd. denies any remaining allegations of paragraph 41.

**ENDPOINT PROTECTION PRODUCTS**

42. Check Point Ltd. admits that Finjan purports to paraphrase Check Point marketing documentation. Check Point Ltd. denies any remaining allegations of paragraph 42.

43. Check Point Ltd. admits that Finjan purports to paraphrase Check Point marketing documentation. Check Point Ltd. denies any remaining allegations of paragraph 43.

**CHECK POINT'S ADVANCED THREAT PREVENTION PRODUCTS  
AND SANDBLAST**

44. Check Point Ltd. admits that Finjan purports to paraphrase Check Point marketing documentation. Check Point Ltd. denies any remaining allegations of paragraph 44.

45. Check Point Ltd. admits that Finjan purports to paraphrase Check Point marketing documentation. Check Point Ltd. denies any remaining allegations of paragraph 45.

46. Check Point Ltd. admits that Finjan purports to paraphrase Check Point marketing documentation. Check Point Ltd. denies any remaining allegations of paragraph 46.

47. Check Point Ltd. admits that Finjan purports to paraphrase Check Point marketing documentation. Check Point Ltd. denies any remaining allegations of paragraph 47.

**ZONEALARM PRODUCTS**

48. Check Point Ltd. admits that Finjan purports to paraphrase Check Point marketing documentation. Check Point Ltd. denies any remaining allegations of paragraph 48.

**THREAT INTELLIGENCE PRODUCTS**

49. Check Point Ltd. admits that Finjan purports to paraphrase Check Point marketing documentation. Check Point Ltd. denies any remaining allegations of paragraph 49.

50. Check Point Ltd. admits that Finjan purports to paraphrase Check Point marketing documentation. Check Point Ltd. denies any remaining allegations of paragraph 50.

**CHECK POINT'S THREATCLOUD PRODUCTS**

51. Check Point Ltd. admits that Finjan purports to paraphrase Check Point marketing documentation. Check Point Ltd. denies any remaining allegations of paragraph 51.

**CHECK POINT'S SECURITY MANAGEMENT PRODUCTS**

52. Check Point Ltd. admits that Finjan purports to paraphrase Check Point marketing documentation. Check Point Ltd. denies any remaining allegations of paragraph 52.

53. Check Point Ltd. admits that Finjan purports to paraphrase Check Point marketing documentation. Check Point Ltd. denies any remaining allegations of paragraph 53.

**DEFENDANT'S INFRINGEMENT OF FINJAN'S PATENTS**

54. Check Point Ltd. denies the allegations of paragraph 54.



55. Check Point Ltd. denies the allegations of paragraph 55.

**COUNT I**

56. Check Point Ltd. repeats its responses to the allegations of the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

57. Check Point Ltd. denies the allegations of paragraph 57.

58. Check Point Ltd. denies the allegations of paragraph 58.

59. Check Point Ltd. denies the allegations of paragraph 59.

60. Check Point Ltd. denies the allegations of paragraph 60.

61. Check Point Ltd. denies the allegations of paragraph 61.

62. Check Point Ltd. denies the allegations of paragraph 62.

63. Check Point Ltd. denies the allegations of paragraph 63.

64. Check Point Ltd. denies the allegations of paragraph 64.

65. Check Point Ltd. denies the allegations of paragraph 65.

66. Check Point Ltd. denies the allegations of paragraph 66.

**COUNT II**

67. Check Point Ltd. repeats its responses to the allegations of the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

68. Check Point Ltd. denies the allegations of paragraph 68.

69. Check Point Ltd. denies the allegations of paragraph 69.

70. Check Point Ltd. admits that it plays some role in maintaining the website at <https://supportcenter.checkpoint.com/supportcenter/portal>. Check Point Ltd. denies the remaining allegations of paragraph 70.

**COUNT III**

71. Check Point Ltd. repeats its responses to the allegations of the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

72. Check Point Ltd. denies the allegations of paragraph 72.

73. Check Point Ltd. denies the allegations of paragraph 73.

74. Check Point Ltd. denies the allegations of paragraph 74.

1 75. Check Point Ltd. denies the allegations of paragraph 75.

2 76. Check Point Ltd. denies the allegations of paragraph 76.

3 77. Check Point Ltd. denies the allegations of paragraph 77.

4 78. Check Point Ltd. denies the allegations of paragraph 78.

5 79. Check Point Ltd. denies the allegations of paragraph 79.

6 80. Check Point Ltd. admits that Finjan is actively engaged in licensing its patent

7 portfolio. Check Point Ltd. denies the remaining allegations of paragraph 80.

8 81. Check Point Ltd. denies the allegations of paragraph 81.

9 82. Check Point Ltd. denies the allegations of paragraph 82.

10 83. Check Point Ltd. denies the allegations of paragraph 83.

11 **COUNT IV**

12 84. Check Point Ltd. repeats its responses to the allegations of the preceding

13 paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

14 85. Check Point Ltd. denies the allegations of paragraph 85.

15 86. Check Point Ltd. denies the allegations of paragraph 86.

16 87. Check Point Ltd. admits that it plays some role in maintaining the website at

17 <https://supportcenter.checkpoint.com/supportcenter/portal>. Check Point Ltd. denies the remaining

18 allegations of paragraph 87.

19 **COUNT V**

20 88. Check Point Ltd. repeats its responses to the allegations of the preceding

21 paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

22 89. Check Point Ltd. denies the allegations of paragraph 89.

23 90. Check Point Ltd. denies the allegations of paragraph 90.

24 91. Check Point Ltd. denies the allegations of paragraph 91.

25 92. Check Point Ltd. denies the allegations of paragraph 92.

26 93. Check Point Ltd. denies the allegations of paragraph 93.

27 94. Check Point Ltd. denies the allegations of paragraph 94.

28 95. Check Point Ltd. denies the allegations of paragraph 95.

1 96. Check Point Ltd. denies the allegations of paragraph 96.

2 97. Check Point Ltd. admits that Finjan is actively engaged in licensing its patent  
3 portfolio. Check Point Ltd. denies the remaining allegations of paragraph 97.

4 98. Check Point Ltd. denies the allegations of paragraph 98.

5 99. Check Point Ltd. denies the allegations of paragraph 99.

6 100. Check Point Ltd. denies the allegations of paragraph 100.

7 **COUNT VI**

8 101. Check Point Ltd. repeats its responses to the allegations of the preceding  
9 paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

10 102. Check Point Ltd. denies the allegations of paragraph 102.

11 103. Check Point Ltd. denies the allegations of paragraph 103.

12 104. Check Point Ltd. admits that it plays some role in maintaining the website at  
13 <https://supportcenter.checkpoint.com/supportcenter/portal>. Check Point Ltd. denies the remaining  
14 allegations of paragraph 104.

15 **COUNT VII**

16 105. Check Point Ltd. repeats its responses to the allegations of the preceding  
17 paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

18 106. Check Point Ltd. denies the allegations of paragraph 106.

19 107. Check Point Ltd. denies the allegations of paragraph 107.

20 108. Check Point Ltd. denies the allegations of paragraph 108.

21 109. Check Point Ltd. denies the allegations of paragraph 109.

22 110. Check Point Ltd. denies the allegations of paragraph 110.

23 111. Check Point Ltd. admits that Finjan is actively engaged in licensing its patent  
24 portfolio. Check Point Ltd. denies the remaining allegations of paragraph 111.

25 112. Check Point Ltd. denies the allegations of paragraph 112.

26 113. Check Point Ltd. denies the allegations of paragraph 113.

27 114. Check Point Ltd. denies the allegations of paragraph 114.

**COUNT VIII**

115. Check Point Ltd. repeats its responses to the allegations of the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

116. Check Point Ltd. denies the allegations of paragraph 116.

117. Check Point Ltd. denies the allegations of paragraph 117.

118. Check Point Ltd. admits that it plays some role in maintaining the website at <https://supportcenter.checkpoint.com/supportcenter/portal>. Check Point Ltd. denies the remaining allegations of paragraph 118.

**COUNT IX**

119. Check Point Ltd. repeats its responses to the allegations of the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

120. Check Point Ltd. denies the allegations of paragraph 120.

121. Check Point Ltd. denies the allegations of paragraph 121.

122. Check Point Ltd. denies the allegations of paragraph 122.

123. Check Point Ltd. denies the allegations of paragraph 123.

124. Check Point Ltd. denies the allegations of paragraph 124.

125. Check Point Ltd. denies the allegations of paragraph 125.

126. Check Point Ltd. denies the allegations of paragraph 126.

127. Check Point Ltd. denies the allegations of paragraph 127.

128. Check Point Ltd. denies the allegations of paragraph 128.

**COUNT X**

129. Check Point Ltd. repeats its responses to the allegations of the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

130. Check Point Ltd. denies the allegations of paragraph 130.

131. Check Point Ltd. denies the allegations of paragraph 131.

132. Check Point Ltd. admits that it plays some role in maintaining the website at <https://supportcenter.checkpoint.com/supportcenter/portal>. Check Point Ltd. denies the remaining allegations of paragraph 132.

**COUNT XI**

133. Check Point Ltd. repeats its responses to the allegations of the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

134. Check Point Ltd. denies the allegations of paragraph 134.

135. Check Point Ltd. denies the allegations of paragraph 135.

136. Check Point Ltd. denies the allegations of paragraph 136.

137. Check Point Ltd. denies the allegations of paragraph 137.

138. Check Point Ltd. denies the allegations of paragraph 138.

139. Check Point Ltd. denies the allegations of paragraph 139.

140. Check Point Ltd. denies the allegations of paragraph 140.

141. Check Point Ltd. admits that Finjan is actively engaged in licensing its patent portfolio. Check Point Ltd. denies the remaining allegations of paragraph 141.

142. Check Point Ltd. denies the allegations of paragraph 142.

143. Check Point Ltd. denies the allegations of paragraph 143.

144. Check Point Ltd. denies the allegations of paragraph 144.

**COUNT XII**

145. Check Point Ltd. repeats its responses to the allegations of the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

146. Check Point Ltd. denies the allegations of paragraph 146.

147. Check Point Ltd. denies the allegations of paragraph 147.

148. Check Point Ltd. denies the allegations of paragraph 148.

149. Check Point Ltd. denies the allegations of paragraph 149.

150. Check Point Ltd. denies the allegations of paragraph 150.

151. Check Point Ltd. denies the allegations of paragraph 151.

152. Check Point Ltd. denies the allegations of paragraph 152.

153. Check Point Ltd. denies the allegations of paragraph 153.

154. Check Point Ltd. denies the allegations of paragraph 154.

**COUNT XIII**

155. Check Point Ltd. repeats its responses to the allegations of the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

156. Check Point Ltd. denies the allegations of paragraph 156.

157. Check Point Ltd. denies the allegations of paragraph 157.

158. Check Point Ltd. admits that it plays some role in maintaining the website at <https://supportcenter.checkpoint.com/supportcenter/portal>. Check Point Ltd. denies the remaining allegations of paragraph 158.

**PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

Check Point Ltd. denies that Finjan is entitled to any judgment or relief.

**DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

Check Point Ltd. admits that Finjan demands a jury trial on all issues so triable.

**AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSES**

Check Point Ltd. alleges the following affirmative defenses. Check Point Ltd. reserves all rights to allege additional affirmative defenses that become known through the course of discovery.

**First Defense: Failure to State a Claim**

1. The Complaint fails to state a claim upon which relief can be granted.

**Second Defense: Invalidity**

2. One or more of the claims of the Asserted Patents are invalid for failure to satisfy the conditions of patentability set forth in Title 35 of the U.S. Code, including, without limitation, 35 U.S.C. §§ 101, 102, 103, 112, and/or 116. In particular, each of the patents is at least anticipated or rendered obvious by the prior art that other defendants (such as Zscaler) have asserted in their invalidity contentions.

**Third Defense: Prosecution History Estoppel**

3. Plaintiff's claims of infringement are barred in whole or in part by the doctrine of prosecution history estoppel. Finjan's conduct during prosecution of the Asserted Patents shortened the term of the patents and/or argued bases for allowance that now estop Finjan from

1 arguing that the alleged inventions recited in the claims of the Asserted Patents cover Check  
2 Point's accused products.

3 4. For example, the patentee distinguished the '844 Patent from prior art on the  
4 ground that the claim invention generates or links the Downloadable security profile to a  
5 Downloadable "before the web server makes the Downloadable security profile available to web  
6 clients." During prosecution of the '968 Patent, the patentee maintained that although the prior  
7 art did "restrict vending of content to a client according to predefined user policies for  
8 acceptability," it did not "teach a policy index to cache contents indicating allowable cache  
9 contents for each of a plurality of policies" as required by the patent claims. The patentee  
10 distinguished the claims of the '731 Patent from the prior art on the ground that the claims  
11 invented inserting "special code 'before and after each problematic instruction." During  
12 prosecution of the '633 Patent, the patentee stated that, rather than describing the "packaging of  
13 protection code," the prior art described "a situation whereby a security monitor is already  
14 resident on a client computer, . . . without concerning itself as to how the security the monitor was  
15 installed." In another example, the patentee distinguished the '086 patent from the prior art on  
16 the ground that an "alteration" or "instrumentation" to "disable suspicious operations was not the  
17 same as the claimed appended "list of suspicious operations in the form of a security profile to a  
18 Downloadable, for a receiver thereof to decide how to respond thereto." In another example, the  
19 patentee distinguished the '154 Patent from prior art on the ground that "the claimed transmitter  
20 transmits the input in a call to a first function." With respect to the '494 Patent, the patentee  
21 agreed to a terminal disclaimer over the '086 Patent, the '633 Patent, the '731 Patent, U.S. Patent  
22 No. 6,480,962, U.S. Patent No. 6,167,520, U.S. Patent No. 6,804,780, U.S. Patent No. 6,092,194,  
23 and U.S. Patent 7,613,926. The patentee also submitted a declaration pursuant to 37 C.F.R. §131  
24 in which the inventor declared that the alleged invention of the '494 Patent was embodied in  
25 Finjan's SurfinGate product.

**Fourth Defense: Equitable Estoppel**

5. Plaintiff's claims of infringement are barred in whole or in part by the doctrine of equitable estoppel in that Plaintiff's conduct lead Check Point Ltd. to reasonably infer that Plaintiff did not intend to enforce its patents.

6. The '844 Patent issued almost eighteen years ago, on November 28, 2000. The '968 Patent issued on November 15, 2005, the '732 Patent issued on August 26, 2008, the '086 Patent issued on December 13, 2011, the '633 Patent issued on January 12, 2010, the '154 issued on March 20, 2012, and the '494 Patent issued on March 18, 2014.

7. In its Complaint, Finjan alleges that it partnered with Check Point Ltd. as early as 1997 "in providing solutions for Java Security" and that it reached out Check Point Ltd. as early as 2014 to discuss patent licensing.

8. After a reasonable opportunity for investigation and discovery, evidence will likely show that Finjan was aware of Check Point Ltd.'s activities between 1997 and 2014, but did not apprise Check Point Ltd. of its intent to file this suit and that Check Point Ltd. reasonably inferred that Finjan did not intend to file this suit and detrimentally relied on Finjan's misleading conduct including by continuing to sell the accused technology without modification.

9. Check Point Ltd. has worked continuously since its founding in 1993 to develop innovative security solutions, investing heavily in its products and business. Check Point Ltd. will be materially prejudiced if Finjan is permitted to proceed with its claims. Among other things, had Finjan brought its claims in a timely manner, Check Point Ltd. could have modified its products in ways that would have avoided any possible claim of infringement.

**Fifth Defense: Prosecution Laches**

10. Plaintiff's claims of infringement are barred in whole or in part by the doctrine of prosecution laches.

11. For example, Finjan filed its first provisional application that allegedly discloses the subject matter of the '494 Patent on November 8, 1996. But U.S. Patent Application No. 13/290,708, which would issue as the '494 Patent, was not filed until November 7, 2011, and the '494 Patent did not issue until March 18, 2014. The 13/290,708 application claims the benefit of



1 two partially-overlapping continuation chains, each of which contains five successive  
 2 continuations and continuations-in-part, each spanning 14 years, 364 days between the earliest  
 3 provisional application and the most-recent application filing. Finjan's repetitious continuation  
 4 strategy and undue delay caused the '494 Patent to issue more than 16 years after the alleged first  
 5 filing of all of the claimed subject matter. During the prosecution of the '494 Patent, on October  
 6 23, 2012, Dawn-Marie Bey, Finjan's patent attorney at the time, filed a "Petition To Accept  
 7 Unintentionally Delayed Claim Of Priority Under 35 U.S.C. § 120 For The Benefit Of A Prior-  
 8 filed Application Filed Under 37 C.F.R. § 1.78(a)(3)."

9 12. Similarly, the '154 Patent was filed on June 14, 2010, more than four years after  
 10 the earliest claimed non-provisional application in the chain of priority was filed on December 12,  
 11 2005. The patent did not issue until July 10, 2012, more than six years after the earliest priority  
 12 application. Approximately one and a half years after the '154 Patent issued, on October 16,  
 13 2013, Ms. Bey filed a "Petition To Accept Unintentionally Delayed Claim Of Priority Under 35  
 14 U.S.C. § 120 For The Benefit Of A Prior- filed Application Filed Under 37 C.F.R. § 1.78(a)(3)."  
 15 In this petition, Ms. Bey sought to claim priority to U.S. Patent No. 7,757,289, which was filed on  
 16 December 12, 2005. In this petition, Ms. Bey represented that "the entire delay between the date  
 17 the priority claim was due and the date that this petition with priority claim added to the  
 18 specification is filed was unintentional."

19 13. The '086 Patent was filed on May 26, 2009, more than eleven years after the  
 20 earliest claimed non-provisional application in the chain of priority, was on filed January 29,  
 21 1997. The patent did not issue until December 13, 2011, almost fifteen years after the earliest  
 22 priority application. On September 1, 2016, Finjan filed a "Petition To Accept Unintentionally  
 23 Delayed Claim of Priority Under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120 for the Benefit of a Prior-Filed  
 24 Applications Pursuant to 37 C.F.R. § 1.78," claiming priority to an to U.S. application Serial No.  
 25 08/790,097, filed January 29, 1997. The Petition was accepted September 21, 2016.

26 14. The '633 Patent was filed on June 22, 2005, more than five years after the earliest  
 27 claimed non-provisional application in the chain of priority was filed on March 30, 2000. The  
 28 patent did not issue until January 12, 2010, approximately ten years after the earliest priority

1 application. In October 2013, in an ex parte reexamination against the '633 patent, the PTO  
 2 rejected certain claims as obvious over a combination of Ji and the Liu patent, which had been  
 3 filed on May 22, 1998. In February 2014, Ms. Bey filed a "Petition to Accept Unintentionally  
 4 Delayed Priority Claim Under 37 C.F.R. § 1.78" in an attempt to invoke priority dates of two  
 5 other Finjan patents potentially antedating the relevant references. (Notwithstanding its  
 6 acceptance of the delayed claim of priority, the PTO issued a final rejection finding that the  
 7 claims under examination were not adequately supported by the two other Finjan patents. Thus,  
 8 the late claim of priority was, in fact, unsupported, and priority could not have ever been properly  
 9 claimed.)

10 15. The '731 Patent was filed on May 3, 2004, more than six years after the earliest  
 11 claimed non-provisional application in the chain of priority was filed on November 6, 1997. The  
 12 patent did not issue until August 26, 2008, approximately nine years after the earliest priority  
 13 application.

14 16. The '633 Patent and '494 Patent are subject to terminal disclaimers for  
 15 obviousness-type double patenting over other patents in the family that were filed years before.  
 16 The PTO required these terminal disclaimers because the claims in the later-filed patents were  
 17 substantially similar and not patentably distinct from previously allowed claims.

18 17. By claiming priority to early-filed applications, Finjan limited the universe of prior  
 19 art considered by the examiner during the prosecution of its patents.

20 18. Plaintiff's unreasonable delay in prosecuting the claims of the Asserted Patents  
 21 had an adverse effect on Check Point Ltd. because, during Finjan's long prosecution periods, it  
 22 failed to actively claim the subject matter of its patents. Check Point Ltd. could not, therefore,  
 23 determine what was patented and what was not. In the interim, Check Point Ltd. invested  
 24 considerable resources on the products and services that Finjan accuses of infringing the '494,  
 25 '154, '086, '633, and '731 Patents.

#### 26 **Sixth Defense: Unavailability of Injunctive Relief**

27 19. Plaintiff is not entitled to injunctive relief because any injury to Finjan is not  
 28 immediate or irreparable and could be adequately remedied by money damages. After a

1 reasonable opportunity for investigation and discovery, evidence will likely show that Finjan does  
 2 not practice any claims of the Asserted Patents and does not compete with Check Point Ltd. For  
 3 the same reasons, the harm to Finjan would be outweighed by the harm to Check Point Ltd. and  
 4 the public interest would not be served by an injunction.

5 **Seventh Defense: Limitation on Damages and Costs**

6 20. Plaintiff's claims for damages and costs are limited, in whole or in part, by one or  
 7 more of 35 U.S.C. §§ 286, 287, and 288. Among other things, Finjan's Complaint alleges that it  
 8 "built and sold software, including application program interfaces (APIs) and appliances for  
 9 network security, using these patented technologies." After a reasonable opportunity for  
 10 investigation and discovery, evidence will likely show that Finjan did not mark any of these  
 11 referenced products with the asserted patent numbers. Finjan has also sued on the Asserted  
 12 Patents several times, and has resolved many of its claims by licensing the Asserted Patents to the  
 13 accused infringers, including, for example, FireEye, Inc. Blue Coat Systems, Inc., Websense, Inc.,  
 14 and F5 Networks, Inc. Finjan has not, however, made reasonable efforts to ensure that its  
 15 licensees comply with the marking requirements of § 287.

16 **Eighth Defense: Inequitable Conduct re '154 Patent**

17 21. On June 14, 2010, Finjan filed the non-provisional patent application that matured  
 18 into the '154 Patent. That non-provisional patent application did not make any claim of priority  
 19 in its specification.

20 22. On March 20, 2012, the '154 Patent issued without any claim of priority listed on  
 21 the face of the patent nor any claim of priority found in the specification. Approximately one and  
 22 a half years later, on October 16, 2013, Dawn-Marie Bey, Finjan's patent attorney at the time,  
 23 filed a "Petition To Accept Unintentionally Delayed Claim Of Priority Under 35 U.S.C. § 120 For  
 24 The Benefit Of A Prior-filed Application Filed Under 37 C.F.R. § 1.78(a)(3)." In this petition,  
 25 Ms. Bey sought to claim priority to U.S. Patent No. 7,757,289, which was filed on December 12,  
 26 2005. Ms. Bey represented that "the entire delay between the date the priority claim was due and  
 27 the date that this petition with priority claim added to the specification is filed was unintentional."  
 28

23. After a reasonable opportunity for investigation and discovery, evidence will likely show that Finjan's representative Ms. Bey misrepresented a material fact to the PTO and also violated her duty of candor to the PTO when she represented that the delayed claim of priority in the '154 Patent was "unintentional." Ms. Bey's petition to the PTO to accept a significantly delayed claim of priority on October 16, 2013 conspicuously coincided with a new campaign by Finjan to assert the '154 Patent. Specifically, the petition was filed just a couple months after Finjan filed new litigation asserting the '154 Patent against Websense, Inc. on September 23, 2013 (Case No. 5:13-cv-04398, N.D. Cal.) and FireEye, Inc. on July 8, 2013 (Case No. 4:13-cv-03133-SBA, N.D. Cal.), and shortly before Finjan instigated other litigation asserting the '154 Patent against Proofpoint, Inc. on December 16, 2013 (Case No. 4:13-cv-05808-HSG, N.D. Cal.) and Palo Alto Networks, Inc. on November 4, 2014 (Case No. 4:14-cv-04908-PJH, N.D. Cal.).

24. Claims entitled to an earlier priority date also expire earlier, so Finjan is incentivized to properly claim priority only to the extent it believes is necessary to overcome otherwise invalidating prior art. After a reasonable opportunity for investigation and discovery, evidence will likely show that Finjan and Ms. Bey delayed claiming priority in order to attempt to maximize the value of the '154 Patent during pre-suit licensing negotiations and only attempted to correct the claim of priority once it became clear that the '154 Patent would be subject to serious invalidity attacks in litigation.

25. When viewed in the context of Finjan's overarching pattern of repeated misrepresentations to the PTO regarding purportedly "unintentionally" delayed claims of priority, Ms. Bey's statement constitutes affirmative egregious misconduct that is per se material.

26. Finjan has an unusually abundant history of petitioning for allegedly "unintentionally" delayed claims of priority, particularly after one of Finjan's patents is under examination and has been rejected over prior art that predates the filing of the patent but post-dates the belatedly claimed priority document. In other words, on multiple occasions it appears that Finjan has waited to see if a patent would be granted or validated with a later priority date in order to benefit from a later expiration date, and only when it becomes clear that the patent would

1 not be granted or validated does Finjan seek to “correct” its “unintentionally” delayed priority  
2 claim in order to try to moot the asserted prior art.

3 27. For example, Finjan also employed its strategy of submitting false declarations in  
4 support of petitions for allegedly “unintentionally” delayed claims of priority with respect to the  
5 ’633 Patent and U.S. Patent No. 7,058,822, through which the ’494 claims priority. Check Point  
6 Ltd. incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in its Fifth and Ninth Defenses. This  
7 overarching pattern of repeated misrepresentations to the PTO regarding purportedly  
8 “unintentionally” delayed claims of priority constitutes affirmative egregious misconduct and is  
9 per se material.

#### 10 **Ninth Defense: Inequitable Conduct re ’494 Patent**

11 28. The ’494 Patent is unenforceable for inequitable conduct occurring during its  
12 prosecution, including, among other misconduct, false statements made to the PTO regarding the  
13 conception and inventorship of the ’494 Patent.

14 29. On November 7, 2011, patent attorney Dawn-Marie Bey filed a patent application  
15 on behalf of Finjan that would ultimately mature into the ’494 Patent. The original application  
16 for the ’494 Patent contained in its specification a long chain of claimed priority, with the earliest  
17 claim to priority of a non-provisional application to U.S. Patent No. 6,092,194 filed on November  
18 6, 1997.

19 30. Together with the filing of the application that issued as the ’494 Patent, a  
20 Declaration was submitted that stated “I hereby declare that . . . I believe the inventor(s) named  
21 below to be the original and first inventor(s) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which  
22 a patent is sought on the Invention entitled: MALICIOUS MOBILE CODE RUNTIME  
23 MONITORING SYSTEM AND METHODS” filed on May 17, 2001, with application number  
24 09/881,229. That application eventually issued as U.S. Patent No. 7,058,822, and contains a  
25 specification that is substantially identical to that of the ’494 Patent. The declaration was signed  
26 by all four named inventors: Yigal Mordechai Edery; Nimrod Itzhak Vered; David R. Kroll; and  
27 Shlomo Touboul.

1           31.     On July 23, 2012, the Examiner from the PTO issued a non-final rejection finding  
2 all of the claims as anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 5,983,348 (“Ji”). The Ji reference was filed on  
3 September 10, 1997; therefore, Ji was prior art since the application’s claim of priority only  
4 stretched back to November 6, 1997.

5           32.     On October 23, 2012, Ms. Bey, on behalf of Finjan, filed a “Petition To Accept  
6 Unintentionally Delayed Claim Of Priority Under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) and § 120 For The Benefit  
7 Of A Prior-filed Application Filed Under 37 C.F.R. § 1.78(a)(3).” This petition sought to extend  
8 the chain of priority to include references to provisional U.S. application no. 60/030,639, filed on  
9 November 8, 1996, and U.S. Patent No. 6,167,520, filed on January 29, 1997. Shlomo Touboul is  
10 the only inventor identified for the ’639 application.

11           33.     In this petition, Ms. Bey represented that “the entire delay between the date the  
12 claim was due under 37 CFR § 1.78(a)(2)(ii) and the date the claim was filed was unintentional.”  
13 A representation that the entire delay in claiming priority was unintentional is required under 37  
14 C.F.R. § 1.78(a).

15           34.     After a reasonable opportunity for investigation and discovery, evidence will likely  
16 show that, Ms. Bey’s representation that the delayed priority claim was “unintentional” was false  
17 and intended to deceive the PTO. Ms. Bey has an unusually abundant history of filing petitions to  
18 accept “unintentionally” delayed claims of priority, as set forth in Check Point Ltd.’s Fifth and  
19 Eighth Defenses and incorporated here by reference.

20           35.     On November 27, 2012, the Petition was denied for failure to comply with the  
21 formality of including the reference required to claim priority.

22           36.     On January 7, 2013, the PTO issued a Final Office Action rejecting all pending  
23 claims over U.S. Patent No. 5,983,348 to Ji.

24           37.     In response, on May 5, 2013, Finjan submitted a declaration from one of the  
25 named inventors, Shlomo Touboul (“Touboul Declaration”). Under 37 C.F.R. 1.56, inventors  
26 owe a duty of candor to the PTO. Mr. Touboul declared under penalty of perjury (emphases  
27 added):

1 The declaration made herein is to establish that I had the ideas described in the patent  
 2 application, and first developed a working system that is described in the patent in  
 3 the patent application and in **claims 1, 3, 4-6, 9, 10, 12-15, and 18 pending as of**  
 4 **the signing of this declaration (hereinafter sole invention) prior to September**  
 5 **10, 1997**, which is the filing date of U.S. Patent No. 5,983,348 to Ji (“the ’348  
 6 patent”). I hereby declare that my sole invention was in my mind and developed by  
 7 at least November 18, 1996. **The remaining pending dependent claims were co-**  
 8 **invented by or with one or more of the listed inventors.**

9 38. The then-pending claims 10, 14, and 15 were among those identified by Mr.  
 10 Touboul as his “sole invention.” The then pending claims 10, 14, and 15 were identical to claims  
 11 10, 14, and 15 of the ’494 Patent.

12 39. Because of the Touboul Declaration, the Examiner allowed all of the then-pending  
 13 claims stating “[t]he Declaration filed on May 7, 2013 under 37 CFR 1.131(a) is sufficient to  
 14 overcome the Ji, U.S. 5,983,348 reference.”

15 40. Mr. Touboul made false statements in the Touboul Declaration as to the  
 16 conception date of the inventions claimed in the ’494 Patent and as to his sole inventorship of  
 17 those claims. Those statements were material because they were the basis to swear behind prior  
 18 art that had been used as a basis for rejection of the claims. Those statements were false because  
 19 those claims were jointly invented with others, and the conception therefore could not have been  
 20 at the date to which Mr. Touboul swore.

21 41. Finjan’s discovery responses in other cases demonstrate that statements made to  
 22 the PTO in the Touboul Declaration were false. For example, in *Finjan Inv. v. Symantec Corp.*,  
 23 Case No. 4:14-cv-02998-HSG, Symantec served Interrogatory No. 1 asking Finjan, among other  
 24 things, to “[s]tate the date and location of the first conception and reduction to practice, whether  
 25 actual or constructive, of each asserted claim of the Asserted Patents... .” See Plaintiff Finjan,  
 26 Inc.’s Objections and Responses to Defendant Symantec Corp.’s First Set of Interrogatories (Nos.  
 27 1-11), filed in IPR2016-00151, as Ex. 1006. Finjan’s original answer to Symantec’s interrogatory  
 28 states: “The date of conception for the asserted claims of U.S. Patent No. 8,667,494 (“the ‘494  
 Patent”) is November 9, 1996. The date of reduction to practice of the asserted claims of the ‘494  
 Patent is November 8, 1996. Yigal Edery, Nimrod Vered, David Kroll, and Shlomo Touboul  
 were involved with, and may have knowledge related to the conception and reduction to practice



of the ‘494 Patent.” *Id.*, at 9. At the time of that response, Finjan’s “asserted claims” against Symantec included claims 1-6 and 10-15 of the ‘494 Patent. Thereafter, on June 26, 2017, Finjan narrowed its asserted claims from the ‘494 Patent to only claims 10, 14, and 15. *See Finjan Inc. v. Symantec Corp.*, Case No. 4:14-cv-02998-HSG, Dkt. No. 242 at 7:6-7. Claim 10 is an independent claim and claims 14 and 15 depend from claim 10. These claims are claims that Mr. Touboul declared to the PTO in the Touboul Declaration that he invented alone and conceived of at least by November 1996. Then, on July 26, 2017, Finjan served a fourth supplemental response to Symantec’s Interrogatory No. 1. *See* Plaintiff Finjan, Inc.’s Supplemental Responses to Defendant Symantec Corp.’s Interrogatories (Nos. 1 and 12), attached as Exhibit I to the Declaration of Kate E. Cassidy In Support of Symantec’s Motion to Amend its Answer to Add an Inequitable Conduct Defense (“Cassidy Decl.”), filed in *Finjan, Inc. v. Symantec Corp.*, Case No. 4:14-cv-02998-HSG (JSC), at Dkt. 242-10. Finjan’s supplemental answer to this interrogatory states that the “date of conception for the asserted claims of the U.S. Patent No. 8,667,494 (‘the ‘494 Patent’) began October 31, 1996 and continued through May 2000. The date of constructive reduction of practice of the asserted claims of the ‘494 Patent is no later than November 7, 2011. Yigal Edery, Nimrod Vered, David Kroll, and Shlomo Touboul were involved with, and may have knowledge related to the conception and reduction to practice of the ‘494 patent.” *Id.*, at 12:16-20; *see also* Plaintiff Finjan, Inc.’s Supplemental Responses to Defendant Symantec Corp.’s Interrogatories (No. 1), dated August 14, 201 attached as Exhibit J to the Cassidy Decl., (stating date of conception for “currently asserted claims of the ‘494 Patent is October 31, 1996” and identifying all four inventors as being “involved with” the conception). These supplemental responses also identified “relevant documents” and “the deposition of David Kroll.” *See* Cassidy Decl., Exh. I, at 11:22-24; *see also id.*, Exh. J, at 15:6-8. Finjan’s counsel signed these interrogatory responses, pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(g), certifying that this response was “complete and correct as of the time it is made.” *See* Cassidy Decl., Exh. I, at 21; *see also id.*, Exh. J, at 16.

42. Finjan’s discovery responses in Symantec are consistent with other discovery responses in that case and in other cases. *See, e.g.,*:



- 1 • Plaintiff Finjan, Inc.’s Objections and Responses to Defendant SonicWall  
2 Inc.’s First Set of Interrogatories (Nos. 1-8), dated April 30, 2018 stating  
3 “Yigal Edery, Nimrod Vered, David Kroll, and Shlomo Touboul were  
4 involved with, and may have knowledge related to *the* conception and  
5 reduction to practice of the ‘494 Patent.” *See Finjan, Inc. v. SonicWall, Inc.*,  
6 Case No. 5:17-cv-04467-BLF, Dkt. No. 74, at ¶ 255 (emphasis added)
- 7 • Plaintiff Finjan, Inc.’s Objections and Responses to Defendant Cisco  
8 Systems, Inc.’s First Set of Interrogatories (Nos. 1-13), dated July 14, 2017  
9 (same). *See Finjan, Inc. v. Cisco Systems, Inc.*, Case No. 5:17-cv-00072-  
10 BLF-SVK, Dkt. No. 147, at ¶ 169.
- 11 • Plaintiff Finjan, Inc.’s First Supplemental Responses to Defendant Sophos  
12 Inc.’s First Set of Interrogatories (Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8) served in *Finjan*  
13 *Inc. v. Sophos Inc.*, Case No. 14-v-1197-WHO (same). *See Finjan, Inc. v.*  
14 *Cisco Systems, Inc.*, Case No. 5:17-cv-00072-BLF-SVK, Dkt. No. 147, at ¶  
15 169.
- 16 • Symantec’s Request for Admissions seeking admissions that each of the four  
17 named inventors “contributed to the conception of the asserted independent  
18 claims of the ‘926 and ‘494 patents” and where on June 9, 2017, Finjan  
19 admitted these Requests, stating “Finjan admits that Yigal Edery, Nimrod  
20 Vered, David Kroll, and Shlomo Touboul collaborated as a group on the  
21 invention set forth in the ‘926 and ‘494 Patent.” *See Finjan Inc. v. Symantec*  
22 *Corp.*, Case No. 4:14-cv-02998-HSG, Cassidy Decl. (Dkt. No. 242-2) ¶ 221.

23 43. To summarize, in *Symantec*, Finjan narrowed its asserted claims for the ‘494  
24 Patent to only claims 10, 14, and 15—claims that Mr. Touboul previously declared that he solely  
25 invented. Finjan then served its supplemental interrogatory response stating that all four  
26 inventors conceived of these asserted claims. The July 26, 2017 interrogatory response shows  
27 that Mr. Touboul’s statement to the PTO in the Touboul Declaration and his statements regarding  
28 the date of conception are false.

44. Inventor testimony also shows the falsity of Mr. Touboul’s statements in the  
Touboul Declaration regarding the date of conception and his sole inventorship of claims of the  
‘494 Patent. After a reasonable opportunity for investigation and discovery, evidence will likely  
show that, except for Mr. Touboul, no named inventor of the ‘494 Patent was employed by or  
otherwise worked with Finjan before 1998. Evidence confirms that other inventors contributed to  
the conception of the alleged inventions of the independent claims of the ‘494 Patent and were  
inventors. For example, in their July 26, 2017 supplemental interrogatory response, Finjan cites

1 to the deposition testimony of David Kroll. David Kroll testified that he came up with the  
 2 concept that led to the '494 patent during the time of his employment at Finjan—and that his  
 3 employment at Finjan did not begin until February 1999. *See Finjan, Inc. v. Cisco Systems, Inc.*,  
 4 Case No. 5:17-cv-00072-BLF-SVK, Dkt. No. 147, at ¶ 173 (citing the June 5, 2017 Deposition of  
 5 David Kroll given in *Finjan Inc. v. Symantec Corp.*, Case No. 4:14-cv-02998-HSG). Again, at  
 6 the time of that interrogatory response, the asserted claims included only claims that Mr. Touboul  
 7 had declared in the Touboul Declaration to have solely invented.

8 45. In sum, Finjan's discovery responses in other cases reveal that Mr. Touboul's  
 9 statements in the Touboul Declaration submitted to the PTO were demonstrably false. Mr.  
 10 Touboul was not the sole inventor of claims of the '494 Patent. Given that Mr. Touboul could not  
 11 have completed conception of the asserted claims of the '494 Patent prior to the 1997 filing date  
 12 of U.S. Patent No. 5,983,348, to Ji as he claimed. Rather, conception could not have been  
 13 complete until Mr. Kroll joined Finjan in 1999, at the earliest.

14 46. Mr. Touboul's false statements during prosecution of the '494 Patent were  
 15 material to patentability as the Examiner stated that the rejection was withdrawn in reliance on  
 16 Mr. Touboul's representation that he was the sole inventor of certain claims, and that the  
 17 conception of those claims, which are asserted in his case, occurred before September 10, 1997.  
 18 Had Mr. Touboul told the truth, the Examiner would not have withdrawn the rejection over U.S.  
 19 Patent No. 5,983,348 to Ji. Mr. Touboul's misrepresentations were also material because they  
 20 constitute unmistakably false affidavits.

21 47. After a reasonable opportunity for investigation and discovery, evidence will likely  
 22 show that Mr. Touboul made these false statements with the specific intent to deceive the PTO,  
 23 knowing the Examiner would credit those statements. Inventors owe a duty of candor to the PTO  
 24 and the PTO cannot verify the technical accuracy of the representations made by Inventors. As  
 25 stated by Finjan, "Yigal Edery, Nimrod Vered, David Kroll, and Shlomo Touboul" were involved  
 26 with, and may have knowledge related to the conception and reduction to practice" of claims that  
 27 Mr. Touboul claimed to have solely invented. Therefore, Mr. Touboul knew, or should have  
 28 known, that his representation that he was the sole inventor of the subject matter of the asserted

1 claims of the '494 Patent, and his representation regarding the date of conception of that  
2 invention, were false.

### 3 **Tenth Defense: Ensnarement**

4 48. Plaintiff's claims of infringement under the doctrine of equivalents are barred by  
5 the doctrine of ensnarement. Plaintiff claims of infringement under the doctrine of equivalents  
6 for each Asserted Patent, but Plaintiff's infringement theories encompass or "ensnare" the prior  
7 art, including the prior art that other defendants (such as Cisco, SonicWall, and Zscaler) have  
8 asserted in their invalidity contentions.

9 49. For example, to the extent that Plaintiff alleges that the '844 Patent is broad  
10 enough to cover "gateway security to end users," where "incoming downloadables" are received  
11 by the Accused Products, Finjan's theory is precluded by the doctrine of ensnarement because  
12 prior art—including at least U.S. Patent No. 5,983,348 to Ji—teaches the claimed functionality on  
13 a network gateway device.

14 50. To the extent Plaintiff alleges that the claims of the '633 Patent are broad enough  
15 to cover transmission of a received downloadable to a sandbox or emulator environment for  
16 evaluation, Plaintiff's infringement theory ensnares prior art such as the IBM and Symantic  
17 Digital Immune System; Dahlia Malkhi et al., "Secure Execution of Java Applets using a Remote  
18 Playground", 1998 Symposium on Security and Privacy Proceedings (May 1998); U.S. Patent  
19 No. 6,065,118 to Bull; and the prior art sandbox and emulator environments discussed in Cisco's  
20 and SonicWall's Invalidity Contentions.

21 51. To the extent Finjan asserts that Check Point Ltd. infringes the "content processor  
22 for..." limitation of Claim 1 of the '154 Patent under the doctrine of equivalents when the second  
23 function allegedly invoked by the accused products is the same function as the first function  
24 (rather than being a substitute function that is different from the original, first function), Finjan's  
25 theory is precluded by the doctrine of ensnarement because prior art, including, for example, U.S.  
26 Patent Application No. 11/281,839 to Robert Ross, teach invoking a second function that is the  
27 same as the first function.

52. In yet another example, if Finjan alleges that claims of the '494 Patent are broad enough to cover storage solutions that are not databases, Finjan's allegations ensnare prior art, including at least Dynamic Detection And Classification of Computer Viruses Using General Behaviour Patterns" by Morton Swimmer *et al.*

#### **Eleventh Defense: Government Sales**

53. Finjan's claims are barred, in whole or in part, to the extent that Finjan accuses products or services that are used by or manufactured for the government of the U.S., pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1498. There is no jurisdiction over such claims outside of the U.S. Court of Federal Claims.

#### **DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 38(b), Check Point Ltd. hereby demands a trial by jury on all issues so triable.

#### **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

WHEREFORE, Check Point Ltd. prays for relief as follows:

- A. Judgment in favor of defendant Check Point Ltd., and against plaintiff Finjan;
- B. A judgment that this is an "exceptional case" and an aware of reasonable attorney's fees, expenses, and costs under 35 U.S.C. § 285;
- C. An award of costs and reasonable attorney's fees; and
- D. An award of such other relief as the Court may deem appropriate.

1 Dated: January 8, 2019

Respectfully submitted,

2 ORRICK, HERRINGTON & SUTCLIFFE LLP

3  
4 By: /s/ Clement S. Roberts  
5 Clement S. Roberts  
6 Attorneys for Defendants  
7 CHECK POINT SOFTWARE  
8 TECHNOLOGIES, INC. and CHECK  
9 POINT SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGIES  
10 LTD.  
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